

MOST ANYBODY CAN DO BUSINESS FAIRLY WELL. Many men can do business very well. But the man who not only does his work superbly well but also has the ability to get along with everybody through great patience and persistence, making it peculiar, able, is an artist. And this applies to all and every field of human endeavor. It is that last touch that counts.—F. M. Eberhart.

The Salt Lake Tribune.

IF YOU WERE A CARPENTER AND DESIRED TO BUILD A strong wheel wouldn't you choose a stick of second growth hickory in preference to two pieces of soft pine glued together? By the same method as an advertiser desiring to build a prosperous business you select THE TRIBUNE as the hickory and—well, you know THE TRIBUNE does not have to sell out or buy another to prop itself up or do any load talking, but goes on delivering the goods.

VOL. LXXX, NO. 3.

WEATHER TODAY—Partly cloudy.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1909.

38 PAGES—FIVE CENTS.

TAFT GREETES DIAZ WITH CORDIALITY

Meeting of Presidents of Two American Nations Simple and Informal.

POMP AND DISPLAY ARE ONLY THE OUTWARD SHOW

Executive of United States Exhibits Democracy in Both Word and Action.

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 16.—The long expected meeting between President Taft and President Diaz of the Republic of Mexico, occurred here today. Outwardly it was attended with a display of soldiery, a flare of trumpets, a boom of cannon and a pomp of ceremony suggestive of supreme authority, but in the actual handshake of the two executives and in the exchange of courteous words which passed from lip to lip, there was simple, but cordial informality.

President Taft was the first to speak. He assured President Diaz of his warm personal regard. President Diaz, assured President Taft of his high esteem of the man who had accomplished so much in the Philippines, in Cuba and elsewhere and who had now the honor to be the chief executive of so great a nation as the United States.

Given Cordial Greeting.

President Taft, in simple fashion, declared he was glad to meet President Diaz. He was glad to know the president of such a great nation, especially glad to know the president who had made the nation great. Both presidents dwelt upon the cordiality of the relations existing between the United States and Mexico.

President Taft declared that today's meeting was not necessary to make stronger the bonds of friendship; it merely typified the strength of the bonds as they already exist. There was less than a score of guests permitted to witness the meeting of the two executives.

Even these were excluded later, when President Taft and President Diaz withdrew into an inner room of the commodious building, where the historic meeting occurred, and were only attended by Governor Greer of the state of Chihuahua, former ambassador to the United States, who acted as interpreter.

Over Into Mexico.

The scene of the day's ceremonies shifted from time to time from this thriving little American city across the shallow, wandering Rio Grande river to the typical little Mexican settlement of Ciudad Juarez. In the customs house there President Diaz received a return call from President Taft, and again later this evening entertained the American president and a large dinner party at a state banquet, which, in all its surroundings of lavish decorations, of brilliant in color, of wealth of silverplate handed down from the time of Emperor Maximilian, and of the most delicious detail, probably was the most notable feast ever served on the American continent.

There was at this banquet more for

mal and public expressions of regard between the two executives, as the representatives of the people of the United States and Mexico were exchanged. The banquet also marked the end of the day of international pageantry—a day of cloudless skies.

Tragedy Mars Day.

The day was marred by but one untoward incident. A lad of 15 years was stabbed to death by a school companion just as President Taft was stepping from his special train upon its arrival in the center of the city at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

The boys were in the crush of people gathered in the plaza, and in pushing forward to catch a glimpse of the president, became involved in a fight. Noll, Morgan, 14, pulled a knife and before bystanders could realize what was happening, Lawrence, Wimbler, 15, was lying mortally wounded at their feet, a red flow from his heart marking the site of his life. Before an ambulance could reach the scene, the boy was dead.

Neutrality Declared.

An interesting incident of the day was the declaration of neutrality over the El Chimal territory, a part of the city of El Paso, over which Mexico is contending for sovereignty. The Chimal territory was formed when the Rio Grande river took one of its periodical spells of contrariness and changed its course a mile or two to the westward.

The contention of the American authorities is that the change was gradual and was due to natural accretion from the American side. The Mexican authorities contend that the change was due to an avulsion or sudden change of course and that the territory thus gained no additional territory from the shifting of the international boundary line. The matter still is in dispute. It was agreed between the governments of Mexico and of the United States today that this territory, which lies on this side of the international bridge, should be regarded as neutral, and that neither the American nor the Mexican flag should be anywhere displayed thereon.

As President Diaz made his way

through the Chimal territory to visit President Taft, the roadway was lined with American troops. As President Taft passed over the bridge, he returned the call, the way was lined with Mexicans.

Detail of Ceremonies.

The day's ceremonies began this morning with President Diaz in a state

Continued on Page Two.

SEATTLE'S SHOW A GREAT SUCCESS

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition Comes to Close at Mid-night Saturday.

DRAMATIC TERMINATION OF WORLD-FAMED FAIR

Asked No Government Aid, but Has Been Visited by Millions.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 16.—At midnight tonight the 150,000 electric lights of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition were put out, closing the world's fair of 1909, which from every standpoint was more successful than its most zealous friends had dared to hope. The final moments of the fair were as dramatic as its beginning on June 1, when 40,000 persons gathered at the natural amphitheater and waited for President Taft's signal.

The last day had been devoted to saying good-bye. The sun shone brightly, the flowers were never more beautiful and the whole exposition looked as new and fresh as on the opening day.

Closing Exercises.

The exercises of the closing day began at 2:30 p. m. with a display of Japanese fireworks. The exposition band paraded from building to building, scattering each. The United States government building was reached at 5:30 o'clock, its daily closing hour. A coronet sounded " taps " and the band played "Auld Lang Syne." The day was hushed down as the life saving crew on Lake Union fired twenty-one guns and the doors of the building were locked.

At night a great throng of people assembled at the natural amphitheater beside Lake Washington and listened to a classical band concert. At 11:30 p. m. the exposition officials and employees marched from the administration building to the amphitheater for the final exercises. On the stage Josiah Collins, chairman of the committee on ceremonies, presided and spoke briefly. President J. E. Churchill made an address of thanks and farewell, and exactly at midnight he opened a switch that darkened the whole fair. A single bugler blew " taps " and then, in darkness, but for the stars overhead, the vast audience sang "Auld Lang Syne." The street lamps were lighted again and the people went home.

On the Bay Streak the celebration was noisy but orderly, and closed with fireworks. The last pieces being "Good night," "Good-bye."

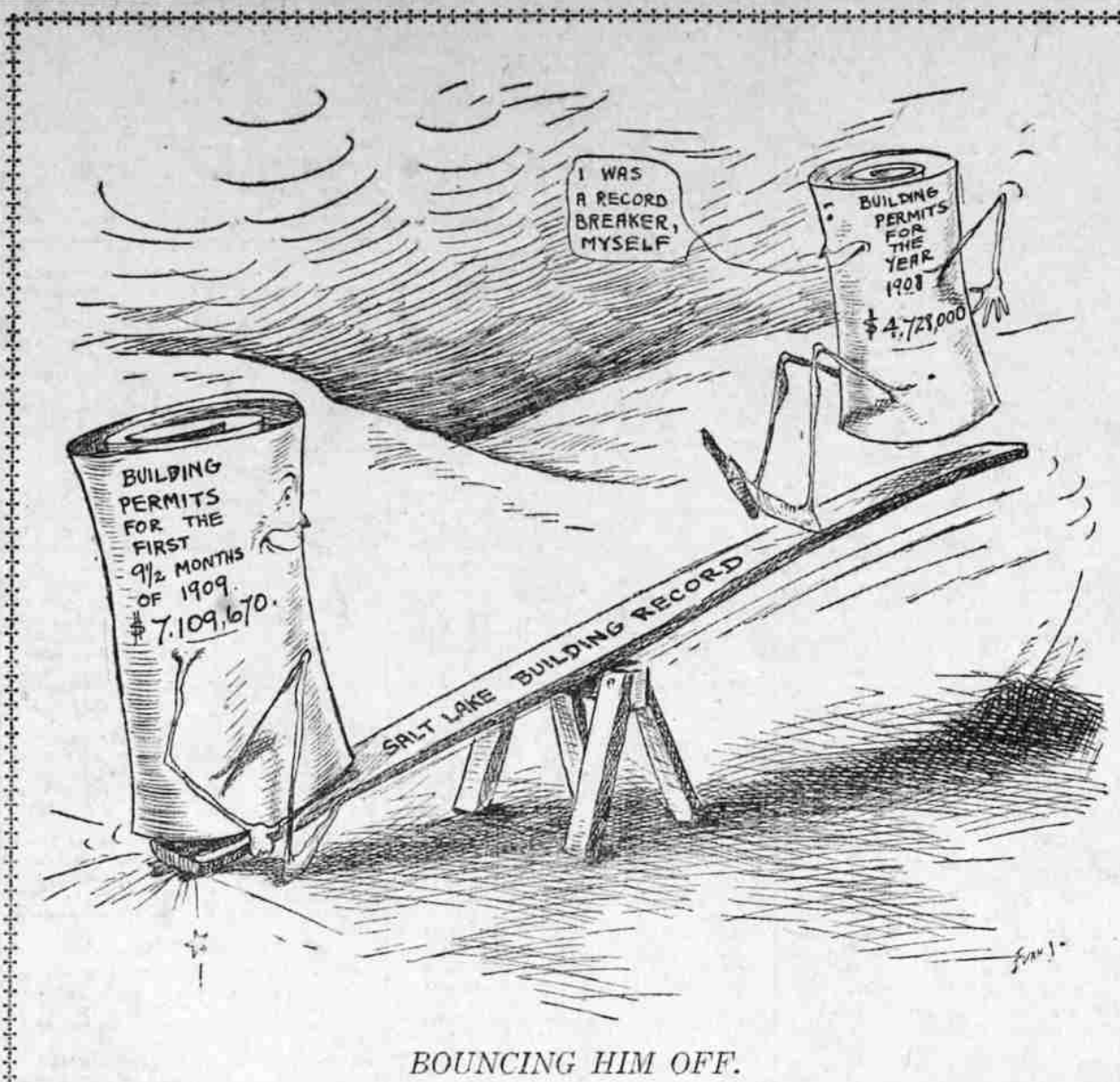
Purpose Fulfilled.

The exposition, the purpose of which was to acquaint the world with the manifold resources of the Pacific coast, including Alaska, Yukon Territory and British Columbia, has amply fulfilled its mission. Total attendance was nearly 2,500,000, and as many visitors came from eastern states that the railroads were unable to handle them comfortably.

The exposition was financed by the people of Seattle, without a government loan. An appropriation by the state derived from the sale of state lands in this city was expended for permanent buildings, which revert to the state university, or whose campus the exposition was held.

The grounds were parked at a cost of \$500,000, the walks and other improvements being permanent. More than twenty-five buildings, and all the fountains, trees and shrubbery, will be retained by the university. The grounds will be maintained permanently in much their present condition, probably at the joint expense of the city and state. The exposition paid all its debts and earned a surplus, not yet computed, for its stockholders. No liquor was permitted.

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BOUNCING HIM OFF.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR AMERICAN AVIATOR

Captain Cody Comes to Grief in Spectacular Flight, but Escapes Serious Injury.

DONCASTER, England, Oct. 16.—Disaster for the airplane of Captain Cody, the American, and a miraculous escape from death for the aviator himself, furnished a sensational opening for the second day of aviation week. The weather was ideal for flying. After some experimental work, Cody started on a flight and had traveled a thousand yards, when, taking a corner at great speed, the front wheel touched the ground and the machine toppled over with a crash.

Cody pitched forward in the midst of the wreckage. As fellow aviators and ambulance attendants came up, Cody crawled from the jumble of broken bamboo rods and tangled wires unhurt, save for a gash in the face.

The real competitions started with a flight of five circuits of the course, the first prize for which event is \$300. M. de la Grange, in a Blériot monoplane, was the first to complete the distance, covering the five and one-half miles in 11 minutes, 22 1/2 seconds.

Roger Sommer, in a Farman biplane, ascended while M. de la Grange was still in the air, and for the first time in Great Britain two aeroplanes were seen flying together. Sommer came to earth after accomplishing only a little over two miles.

Sommer, however, was soon in the air again and flying low he circled the course lay by lay until he had completed nine miles and 1350 yards in 21 minutes, 45 seconds. This was the best flight ever witnessed in Great Britain.

Other aviators followed, but accomplished nothing spectacular.

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| Noted Woman Dies. | |
| DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 16.—Mother Emily, superior of the Sisters of St. Dominic, died today at Sinsinawa, Wis., aged 65 years. She directed fifty mission houses. | |

CUMBERLAND-ELY AND NEVADA CON. TO UNITE

Call for Annual Meeting to Be Held November 2 Has Been Issued.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—A call for the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Nevada Consolidated Copper company, to be held November 2, is issued today. Stockholders are to vote upon the issuance of 400,000 shares of new stock, to be offered in exchange for the 1,300,000 shares of stock of the Cumberland Ely Copper company on the basis of one share of Nevada Consolidated stock for each three-quarter share of stock of the Cumberland Ely company.

It is declared that this action is recommended to the shareholders by the unanimous vote of the board of directors. The above action is the result of many conferences and the action was accepted by large minority interests only when it was shown the Gageheim interests were in such control of Cumberland Ely that no other outcome was possible. It is claimed that Nevada Consolidated stock will now be made to sell at a price which, when the above plan goes through, will permit Cumberland Ely stockholders to get a bid higher than the present quotation for their stock.

May Restrict Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The administration of the immigration laws, especially at New York, is affected by the decision of the controller of the treasury today that the European steamship companies are responsible for the hospital treatment of aliens who are sick when they arrive in the United States.

AMERICAN VICTORY GENERALLY DESIRED

Business Men, Laborers and Those of All Lines of Endeavor Have Much at Stake.

AMERICAN COUNCILMEN NECESSARY TO SUCCESS

The Reactionaries Hope to Block Improvement Work in That Body.

(BY MAC.) If the merchants, shopkeepers, hotel men, rooming house and restaurant people, real estate men, dealers in building material, butchers and grocers, barbers and bootblacks, mechanics and day laborers of all kinds, teamsters and draymen, are giving any thought to the issues of the present campaign, they must all reach one conclusion—that as Salt Lake grows, no grows their trade or the opportunities for a livelihood.

A town that is on the standstill is discouraging for every one. A town that is retrogressive is a dead block, a stagnation. A town that is forging ahead affords opportunities for every wide awake person in every line of human endeavor.

And who in all this city can say that Salt Lake is not a wonderfully progressive city? Who can say that it ever has pushed to the front with such rapidity as during the past three or four years? The building that has been done here is astonishing. Seven times as much building has been done in Salt Lake City during the past nine months as during any year when the reactionaries controlled the council. Do you know that reactionaries are trying to control the council again? They concede the election of the American party ticket, but they hope to tie Mayor Bransford's hands by putting in the council sufficient men to prevent Americans from going ahead with public improvements. They are trying to do this through fusion in the closely contested wards. And unless the progressive element of Salt Lake City is alive to the situation these reactionaries will succeed.

Mayor Bransford cannot push the good work unless he has council that is friendly to his efforts. Had you ever thought of that? Do you remember how Mayor Thompson was handicapped during his administration as a Republican, ending with the year 1903? Almost every step he took was blocked. The city was on a standstill, and thousands were leaving every year.

Do you want a repetition of this, you men and women who have real estate for sale? Do you want a standstill market or do you want an active one? You men who are dealing in lumber and other building materials, can you afford to have the American mayor's hands tied by the reactionaries? Can you who are teamsters and draymen and day laborers feel that it would be good to have public improvements stop?

Some of you will say that Salt Lake City has established a pace that cannot be interfered with by any set of officials. But have you forgotten that the men who are trying to defeat the Americans are the ones who so vigorously voted against the issue of \$500,000 in bonds last year? Have you overlooked the fact that J. D. Murdoch, Republican candidate for mayor, by his vote in the council has opposed practically every public improvement that has come up during his administration? And that nearly all of the other church-controlled councilmen have done likewise?

As a matter of fact, the men who have been nominated for the council to oppose the Americans, almost without exception, have acted with the

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WHAT AMERICANISM HAS DONE FOR ZION

Mayor John S. Bransford Tells of the Progress of Salt Lake City.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE TALKS AT AMERICAN CLUB MEETING

J. F. Gibbs Discloses Some Interesting Facts Concerning Inner Circle of Church.

Not an inch of space was available at the headquarters of the American club, West Second South street, Saturday night, when Mayor John S. Bransford and J. F. Gibbs addressed the voters on the issues of the campaign. Mayor Bransford, in his speech, was particularly interesting. He gave a resume of the work of improvement and progress accomplished by the American party since it took control of municipal affairs in 1901, and contrasted the progress made during the administration of municipal affairs by the American party and the administration of affairs by both the Republican and Democratic parties, so-called, best known as church parties, during the decade preceding the advent of the American party.

A. J. Weber, president of the American club, presided. Mr. Weber stated that on Wednesday evening, October 29, City Attorney Dinnery and Judge J. H. McKinney would address the American party voters and that on Saturday, October 30, Judge George M. Sullivan and W. S. Dalton would address the club members.

You Can Dump It.

Mr. J. F. Gibbs, in the course of his remarks, said: "About the first thing that the Prophet Joseph Smith said to his people was: 'God made Aaron to be the mouthpiece of the children of Israel and he will make me to be God to you in this station, and his clerk of Israel to be mouth for me, and if you don't like it you can jump it.' That was the beginning of Mormonism."

Referring to the chastisement of Mr. Roberts by President Smith at the recent conference, Mr. Gibbs said: "Mr. Roberts read from The Key of Theology, a Mormon publication, wherein it was said that 'The Mormon priesthood holds the power and the right to give laws and commandments to individuals, churches, nations, and the world, to appoint, ordain and establish constitutions, and kingdoms, to appoint kings, presidents, governors and judges,' and that the apostles, who know anything about the history of Utah during the last number of years will know that the present descendant of one of the prophets, the present viceregent of the earth, God here upon earth has appointed the government and the judges of Utah during the last decade. From the justices of the peace up to the district judges in Utah there is not an officer that date enter or entertain a complaint or polygamy against these apostles, on pain of political exile, nation or oblivion. We all know it. No man could be elected against the authority, or against the desire or protection of the present prophet, seer and revelator of the Mormon church, and no man, woman or child that is able to think upon this subject, at least those who are informed upon the subject, will dispute that."

Sympathizers With Roberts.

Referred to the incident of Joseph F. Smith upbraiding Brigham H. Roberts at the last Mormon conference, Mr. Gibbs said:

"At the recent conference, Elder Brigham H. Roberts said that it was a dangerous thing for any people to believe that they are the chosen ones of the Almighty upon the earth. He made the statement that it makes them arrogant, proud, haughty and impudent, and if you don't believe it go out and get from the 'Latter Mormon,' because the people would know that it was a lie (laughter and applause). 'It is a dangerous thing,' said Elder Roberts, 'for a people to feel that they are the favored of heaven, and that God has made them His depositaries.'"

Mr. Gibbs cited this as an illustration of the difficulties the Mormon people had had in Missouri and in Mexico, saying that on account of their impudence and arrogance they became obnoxious, as a result of which they were driven out of the communities.

Referring to the testimony given by Prof. Walter Wolf before the committee of privileges and elections of the senate, Mr. Gibbs said that the following oath was testified to by Professor Wolfe as being necessary to be taken on entrance to the temple:

"Peter (speaking to the saints in the temple) You and each of you covenant and agree that you will pray and never cease to pray. Almighty God to avenge the blood of the prophets upon this nation, and you will teach the same to your children unto the third and fourth generation. All bow your heads and say 'Yes.'"

"This," continued Mr. Gibbs, "was given when the prophets were trying to give Smoot down in one of these senatorial chairs."

Wolfe a Hard Worker.

Mr. Gibbs said that Mr. Wolfe for many years had been a hard worker in the temple at Logan, and was in position to know.

Mr. Gibbs then referred to the fact that Joseph F. Smith and the others of the hierarchy who signed the petition for amnesty had broken their pledges to the nation, and that President Smith had made open confession of broken pledges before the committee on privileges and elections in his testimony at Washington. In the petition for amnesty, said Mr. Gibbs, the church politicians had made solemn promise to keep their vile hands off the votes of the people, and permit the Mormon people to be free and untrammelled in the exercise of their franchise, but that those pledges had been

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REMARKABLE RECORD OF AMERICAN PARTY RULE

Mayor Bransford produced some convincing figures in his speech to the American club last night. And if the citizens of Salt Lake will study them carefully they will have no difficulty in making up their minds how to vote in the election two weeks from next Tuesday.

He showed that from the time Salt Lake was organized as a city up to the beginning of the American administration on January 1, 1906, only 7.05 miles of street paving had been laid. But that during the three years and nine months of American administration 16.78 miles had been laid, or 70 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL MILEAGE.

Prior to American rule but 72.8 miles of sidewalks were constructed, against 184.83 MILES UNDER AMERICAN RULE, or 72 per cent of the whole. For more than fifty years, including the progressive Liberal administration of twenty years ago, but 55.99 miles of sewers were laid, while the American administrations have laid 74.27 miles, or 57 per cent.

In the item of watermains, none of which were laid until the Liberal administration, it is found that 145.1 miles were constructed prior to American party rule and 50.79 miles since. In other words, the MILEAGE OF WATERMAINS HAS INCREASED DURING THE FOUR YEARS 26 PER CENT.

Of curbs and gutters, 13.16 miles were constructed prior to 1906, and 41.31 MILES BY AMERICANS, or 76 per cent of the whole. If the mayor had eliminated the constructive years of the Liberal administration, the showing for the church-controlled administrations would have been a most sorry one, but as it is, the record of the past three years and nine months of American rule is simply astounding.

The total bond indebtedness prior to the advent of the Americans was \$4,400,800. This amount has been increased during the American ADMINISTRATION BY ONLY \$600,000.

There has been no increase in the city's tax rate since 1907, when the rate was fixed at 13 mills. ANY INCREASE SINCE THAT PERIOD IS WHOLLY CHARGEABLE TO THE COUNTY AND CITY SCHOOL AUTHORITIES, OVER WHICH THE AMERICAN PARTY HAS NO POSSIBLE CONTROL. It will be remembered that the church Republicans control the county, and the so-called Citizens control the school board. There are but two American members on the school board.

During the last four years of church Republican rule of Salt Lake City, from January, 1900, to December, 1904, there were 2374 building permits issued at a total valuation of \$5,891,957, or an average value per year of \$1,472,989.

During the past three years and nine months 3552 permits have been issued with a value of \$17,287,930, or an average per year of \$4,321,982. In other words, THE VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS PER YEAR is almost as great UNDER AMERICAN RULE as for the FOUR YEARS UNDER REPUBLICAN-CHURCH CONTROL.

The total of the building permits for 1909 to date reach \$7,109,670. IT WOULD NOT SEEM FROM THESE FIGURES THAT AMERICAN RULE IN SALT LAKE CITY IS INTIMIDATING CAPITAL, AS THE CHURCH-CONTROLLED NEWSPAPERS ATTEMPT TO SHOW.

It may also be remarked that Salt Lake City has increased in population FULLY ONE THOUSAND A MONTH since the Americans came into control. OR AN INCREASE OF 45,000.

Neither businessmen nor homeseekers nor capital view with alarm a progressive administration, or else these figures would not speak so distinctly of approval of American rule.